

**Borough and Port
of Sandwich.**

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No. ²⁷¹⁷~~1600~~ / 4786/B

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1931

BY

J. J. DAY,

O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



52, Whitstable Road,

Canterbury.

April, 1932.

To the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Sandwich.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report on the Health and General Sanitary Conditions of your Borough during the year 1931. This is my third Annual Report, and is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1206, issued by the Ministry of Health during 1931. You are well aware of certain of the information contained in the Report, but these particulars are of necessity included for the information of other bodies not so well informed.

I wish to put on record my gratitude to the Sanitary Inspector and Borough Surveyor for their unfailing co-operation and assistance in the performance of my duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. DAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

The Municipal Borough of Sandwich comprises the following Civil Parishes:—

Civil Parishes.	Area in acres including inland water.	Populn. Census 1921.	Census 1931.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	6	49	Not yet available.
St. Clement	536	1040	
St. Mary	126	1161	
St. Peter	40	911	
Sandwich M. B.	708	3161	3287

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH.

Only a comparatively small portion of the total area of the Borough is built over.

The Borough is bounded on the North by the River Stour, and surrounded by the Rural District of Eastry on the South, East and West.

GEOLOGICAL PARTICULARS.

A continuous thick bed of Chalk underlies the surface formation, and rests on a thinner bed of Gault Clay, under which is a bed of Greensand of varying thickness. This overlies a layer of Wealden formation, immediately below which, in adjoining districts, is a wedge of Jurassic rocks. It is doubtful whether the Jurassic layer extends below Sandwich. Below the Jurassic is a massive bowl shaped block of the Coal Measures (Transitional and Middle); Sandwich lies over the thinning North-Eastern edge of this deposit.

The surface formation is Alluvium of varying thickness, mainly Clayey with patches of Sand and Shingle.

The area of the Borough is low-lying, gently undulating ground. As shown in the Ordnance map of the Borough, the highest Bench Mark in the built over area is 27.8 feet O.D. in the vicinity of St. Clement's Church, the lowest 10.1 feet O.D. in the neighbourhood of the Schools, while another of 10.5 feet O.D. is in Moat Sole.

Round the borders of the built up area the levels are shown as follows: East, Sandown Road, 14.4 feet O.D.; Vigo Nursery, 17 feet O.D. South, St. Bartholomew's, 17.4 feet O.D., Puttocks Down, 13.3 feet O.D. West, Boatman's Hill (lowest), 11 feet O.D., (highest) 20.8 feet O.D. Butts, 13 feet O.D., Ash Road, 11 feet O.D.

The level of the sub-soil water is high, water being reached in very shallow excavations.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS.

Sandwich is a market town surrounded by an agricultural area, and close to important colliery developments. The main industry is a tannery situated on the western side of the Borough. Roughly, 10 per cent. of those employed are engaged in agricultural work, 10 per cent. in various kinds of transport work, 13 per cent. in commercial work, 20 per cent. in personal service, and the remainder in other varying employment.

HOUSING CONDITIONS, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

General Statistics.

Area (acres), 708.

Population (Census, 1931, 3,287), estimated 1931, 3,268.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 738.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1931) according to Rate Books, 943.

Rateable value, £19,060.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £73 3s. 7d.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 792.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)), 9.

(b) With State assistance, under the Housing Acts—

(1) By the Local Authority, 8.

(2) By other bodies or persons, 1.

1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection:—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), 144. Number of inspections made for the purpose, 250.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, 116. Number of inspections made for the purpose, 116.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, 1.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, 89.

2.—Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers, 86.

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs, 1.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: (a) by owners, nil, (b) by local authority in default of owners, nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied, 5.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners, nil.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners, nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made, nil.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, nil.

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made, nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit, nil.

(e) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs, 86.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners, nil.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners, nil.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close, nil.

(f) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made, 1.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-house having been rendered fit, 2.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made, nil.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, nil.

(5) Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority, 118.

(6) Number of new houses built during 1931:—

(a) By the Local Authority, 8.

(b) By other bodies or persons, 1.

(7) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:—

Houses required (a) to replace unsatisfactory property, 6; (b) to provide additional accommodation, 12.

The increase in the population shown by the Census is only 126 during the decade. During the past year the deaths exceeded the births considerably. The population is stationary or tending to decrease. The Council have built well over 100 houses during the past few years, and very few houses have been demolished. Although there is a waiting list of some magnitude for Council houses it must not be taken to indicate actual shortage, but rather a demand for accommodation of a more modern type rather than the generally old-fashioned accommodation actually available in the Borough. The routine inspection of the Borough has revealed some six premises of really unsatisfactory nature which should be replaced, and a few cases of overcrowding for which accommodation is necessary. In several of these cases it is doubtful whether the families concerned could afford a rent which would be at all commensurate with the accommodation required. It is suggested that the provision of, say, 12 small houses of the non-parlour type, to be let at an inclusive rental of about 6/6 to 7/6 per week should meet the actual requirements of the Borough. This type of dwelling is not at all likely to be provided by private enterprise, as things are at present. Hence it would appear that the provision of such accommodation will have to be undertaken by the Council.

The only hope for an increase in the Borough population is by immigration. Should there be any industrial development either in the Borough itself or in the immediate vicinity, the question of further building to accommodate incoming population will arise.

Fitness of Houses.

As I pointed out in my previous Report, the complete re-conditioning of a number of the premises found

defective would be beyond the pockets of the owners, and a process of gradual re-conditioning is in being. Many premises are being dealt with in this way, and are now in far better condition than when originally inspected.

Instances exist in the town of premises without an adequate internal water supply. In some cases there is only one external tap for the supply of a block of dwellings.

Sixteen premises are still connected to cesspools, and there are also 123 pail closets still existing.

With the installation of the new drainage system these defects in the town's amenities should be adjusted.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area and Population.

These are shown in tabular form below:—

District.	Area in acres including inland water.	Population Estimated by Registrar General.		
		Census 1931	For Birth Rate.	For Death Rate.
Sandwich M. B.	708	3287	3268	3268

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

All particulars regarding the births in the Borough during the year are shown in the table below:—

District	Estimated Population	BIRTHS					Birth Rate	Illegitimate Births % of Total Births
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		
		Male	F'm'le	Male	F'm'le			
Sandwich M. B.	3268	28	17	1	1	47	14.38	4.2 %

Birth Rate England and Wales 15.8 per 1000 popn.

There is a fall in the Birth Rate, which is below that for the country as a whole.

Deaths.

The corrected number of deaths among inhabitants of the Borough during the year was 59, 32 males and 27 females, producing a crude death rate of 18.20 per 1,000 population. This is well above the rate for 1930, and the rate for the country as a whole.

DEATHS				
District	Year	Population Estimated	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 popn.
Sandwich M. B.	1931	3268	59	18.20
Death Rate, England & Wales 12.3 per 1000 popn.				

An examination of the table showing the causes of death reveals that during the year there were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis, and that the deaths from respiratory diseases were low. The deaths from Cancer were 4, and there were 15 deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Heart Disease, and Arterio-Sclerosis.

Causes of Death (Civilians only).	Males.	Females.
All Causes	32	27
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		
2. Measles		
3. Scarlet Fever		
4. Whooping Cough		2
5. Diphtheria		
6. Influenza	2	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever		
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	
10. Other Tuberculous Disease		1
11. Syphilis		
12. General Paralysis of the Insane Tabes Dorsalis		
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	4	
14. Diabetes		2
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Etc.	1	1
16. Heart Disease	5	5
17. Aneurysm		
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	1	2
19. Bronchitis	1	3
20. Pneumonia (All Forms)	4	1
21. Other Respiratory Diseases		
22. Peptic Ulcer		
23. Diarrhoea, Etc. (under two years)		
24. Appendicitis		1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.		
27. Other Digestive Diseases	1	2
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	
29. Puerperal Sepsis		
30. Other Puerperal Causes		
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malfor- mation, Etc.	3	1
32. Senility	2	3
33. Suicide		
34. Other Violence	2	
35. Other Defined Diseases	3	2
36. Causes Ill-defined or Unknown		
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)		
Small-pox		
Poliomyelitis		
Polioencephalitis		

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The table following shows the particulars in regard to this rate:—

District	BIRTHS					DEATHS under 1 year					Infantile mortality rate per 1000 Births
	Legiti'te		Ill'g'mte		To-tal	Legiti'te		Ill'g'mte		To-tal	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Sandwich M. B.	28	17	1	1	47	3	1	—	—	4	85.1
England and Wales Infantile Mortality Rate 66 per 1000 Births.											

This rate is not so satisfactory. The cause of death in the four cases registered was prematurity of birth.

The number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth was: From sepsis, nil; from other causes, nil.

Deaths from measles (all ages), nil; deaths from whooping cough, 2; deaths from diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), nil.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Thirty-nine cases of notifiable diseases occurred during the year. The following table shows the quarterly incidence of these:—

1931 Table showing Quarterly Incidence of Infectious Diseases Notified

Sandwich M.B.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerp. Fever	Enceph. Letharg.	Dysentery	Ophthalm. Neonatorum	Puerp. Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Total	T.B. Lungs	T.B. Other	Total	Grand Total
1st Quarter	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	2	10
2nd „	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	—	2	11
3rd „	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	1	—	1	11
4th „	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	3	7
Total for Year	19	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	31	8	—	8	39

Scarlet Fever.

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Nineteen cases were notified. These were of the prevailing mild, anomalous type. Several were diagnosed on being found "peeling." The majority of the cases were infected as the result of a case which had been moving about in a peeling condition. While I am not inclined to attach much importance to peeling at a late stage of the disease as an infecting condition, unless combined with either ear or nasal discharge, yet cases with early peeling are undoubtedly still infectious.

Diphtheria.

Four cases were notified. They occurred at widely separated intervals, and no source could be traced in any instance.

Pneumonia.

Six cases were notified and 5 deaths were certified as being due to the disease. This indicates some laxity in notification.

Tuberculosis.

Eight fresh cases were notified, and 3 deaths occurred from the disease.

Cases of Tuberculosis Remaining on Register Sandwich M.B., December 31st, 1931.			
Male		Female	
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
7	4	19	6

1931 Table showing age periods, etc., of cases of Infectious Diseases notified															
Disease	Age Period												Total	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65			
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1	1	2	6	5	2	—	1	—	19	19	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	4	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	6	—	5
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, ETC., 1931.												
Age Periods	New Cases Notified				Deaths							
					Notified Cases				Non-notified Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	2	4	1	—	One R.G. Death				Untraced			
25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65&over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases are removed to the Isolation Hospital of the Eastry Rural District Council, situate at Eastry. This Hospital is arranged for the treatment of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Beds.

Scarlet Fever.—5 male, 5 female, 1 crib, 1 observation bed; total, 12.

Diphtheria.—5 male, 5 female, 2 cribs, 2 observation beds; total 14.

Plans for the enlargement of the Hospital were approved by the Ministry of Health, but owing to the financial situation, the project has been temporarily deferred. Arrangements have been made to accommodate any over-flow cases of infectious disease at the Bridge Rural District Hospital at Bekesbourne.

Small-pox.

Arrangements have been made for the removal of cases of this disease to the Joint Hospital, situated at Hammill, in the Eastry Rural District. This Hospital has 22 beds, 11 male, and 11 female.

General.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are largely dealt with at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, situated at Canterbury. This Hospital has 120 beds, allocated as follows:—

General Beds.—Medical: Male, 9; female, 14; children, 7. Surgical: Male, 31, female, 27; children, 13.

Special Beds.—Maternity, complicated cases only, 2. Ophthalmic, male 3; female, 4. Ear, nose and throat, male, 5; female, 4. Isolation, 1.

Cases are also sent to the Victoria Hospital, Deal, which has 35 beds, mainly used for surgical cases. Both Hospitals have efficient x-ray apparatus. The Canterbury Hospital has also special Orthopædic, Dental and Ophthalmic Departments, and there is a trained masseuse on the staff. There appears to be no difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation in time of need.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are none in the Borough.

Maternal Mortality, Etc.

Cases are followed up and reported to the County Medical Officer.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

No special provision has been made.

Institutional Provision, if any, for the case of Mental Defectives.

No special provision has been made.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious cases. Cases are removed by the Eastry Motor Ambulance.

(b). For non-infectious and accident cases. The Borough possesses an efficient motor ambulance.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is derived from the Corporation's Waterworks, situated at Drainless Drove, Woodnesborough, in the Eastry Rural District. The quality is satisfactory as shown by Analyses appended:

Chemical.

Description of Sample.—Sandwich Town supply. Reservoir, Beacon Hill, Woodnesborough, 26/8/31.

	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Residue	45.0
Chlorine	3.5
Free Ammonia	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.005
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.5
Oxygen absorbed, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 80 F. ...	0.017
Oxygen absorbed, 4 hours at 80 F. ...	0.025
Nitrites	Absent

Remarks.

The water is of good organic quality.

Bacteriological.

Description of Sample.

Water from Reservoir, Beacon Hill. (Sandwich Supply).

Result of Examination:

Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours	On Agar at 37.5 C.	On Gelatin at Room Temp. in 6 days	
	151	Liquefying 3	Total 23

McCONKEY'S BILE SALTS GLUCOSE BROTH

Number of Tests				Acid & Gas	Acid	No Growth
Tubes	0.01 c.c.	water				
Ten	„	0.1 c.c.	„	0	0	10
Ten	„	1.0 c.c.	„	2	1	7
Four	„	10.0 c.c.s.	„	3	1	0
One	„	50.0 c.c.	„	1	0	0

Other Tests.

B.coli was absent from 100 c.c.s. of this water. (Organisms giving acid and gas in 1 c.c. and 10 c.c.s. McConkey's media proved not to be B.coli.)

B.enteritidis sporogenes. Nil.

Streptococci. Nil.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The sewage of the Borough is discharged, untreated, into the River Stour. Chemical analyses show that there is ample dilution and no evidence of nuisance either actual or likely to result.

As this question of the possible result of nuisance being caused by discharge of sewage untreated into the Stour has been the subject of some argument, I append a recent (10th March, 1932), report by the County Analyst on the condition of samples of the river water submitted to him for examination:

“ I have examined the four waters taken from the River Stour and received by me on the 24th ult. The samples were taken:

No. 1. At Goshall Sluice, near Richborough Castle.

No. 2. In midstream of the Stour at Guestling estuary.

No. 3. Immediately below Toll Bridge.

No. 4. At White Bridge at the junction of North Stream with Stour.

The following results were obtained on analysis and are expressed in parts per 100,000:

	No. 1. Gosshall Sluice.	No. 2. At Guestling.	No. 3. Below Toll Bridge.	No. 4. At North Stream.
Total dissolved solids ...	41.5	46.5	52.0	56.0
Total suspended solids ...	9.0	9.2	11.2	27.3
Organic suspended solids	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7
Chlorine ...	3.9	7.1	9.1	11.1
Free Ammonia ...	0.052	0.056	0.60	0.88
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.012	0.024	0.012	0.028
Oxygen absd. (acid per- manganate $\frac{1}{4}$ hour) ...	0.132	0.141	0.171	0.171
Oxygen absd. (acid per- manganate 4 hours) ...	0.234	0.261	0.254	0.285
Nitrogen as nitrates ...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nitrogen as nitrites ...	Faint trace	Faint trace	Faint trace	Faint trace
Dissolved oxygen absd. in 24 hours ...	0.052	0.028	0.020	0.020
Dissolved oxygen absd. in 48 hours ...	0.060	0.192	0.060	0.076
Dissolved oxygen absd. in 5 days ...	0.096	0.200	0.148	0.172

The samples were all turbid, the one taken at the White Bridge containing a rather large proportion of suspended solids. All the waters had a faint and similar odour.

The Stour water taken at Gosshall Sluice is a sewage polluted water, and the pollution is not accentuated at the Guestling estuary in the middle of the Stour. On reaching the Toll Bridge the river is a little purer than higher up, and it may, therefore, be assumed that a slight oxidation of organic matter has occurred. At White Bridge, the river at the time the sample was taken was evidently receiving a further dose of sewage, but the river is capable of dealing with this sewage, because the five days' oxygen requirement is not excessive. The suspended solids in the Stour water at this point consist largely of mineral matter, no doubt the result of the stirring up of the bed.

These results show that the river water is more polluted below the town of Sandwich than above the town, but that the river is capable of dealing with the organic matter which it contains, and the water should not give rise to a nuisance from smell or from the deposition of organic matter."

Signed.—F. W. F. ARNAUD,
County Analyst.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The scheme prepared by Mr. Silcock, which was adopted by the Corporation, is now in being. The serious pollution of the Delf and Guestling, which previously existed is remedied thereby. Many connections to the new drains have been made, and it is expected that in due course the remaining premises will be connected also. As a result of the working of the electric pumps which form part of the system, all solid material contained in the sewage is broken up thoroughly, and now no gross solid matter is discharged from the effluent sewers.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the Borough: —

Water Closets—

- (a) Into drainage system, 837.
- (b) Into cesspools, 16.

Earth closets and privy middens, nil.

Pail closets, 123.

With the installation of the drainage scheme it is to be hoped that shortly all the pail closets will be converted.

SCAVENCING.

The domestic refuse is collected and removed to a site belonging to the Corporation on the Ash Road.

The collection and disposal is closely supervised. The Corporation is considering a proposal to adopt a system of controlled tipping in the near future.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The following is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Department, and action taken under the Public Health Acts or Bye-laws during the year:—

Adoptive Acts in Force.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

Section 50, Public Health Act, 1907, Motor Ambulance.

Public Health Staff.

This consists of the Medical Officer of Health and one whole-time Sanitary Inspector.

Sandwich M.B., 1931.

Number of Inspectors of Nuisances, 1 whole-time, nil part-time.

Total number of visits paid by Inspector during the year, 1712.

Places Inspected	No. in District	No. of Visits in 1931	No. of Faults & Defects Found	No. of Faults & Defects Remed'd		
Bakehouses	5	11	2	2		
Dairies... ..	9	20	1	1		
Slaughter Houses { Registered	2	316	2	1		
{ Licensed	Nil					
Other food preparing places, which are, as such, subject to inspection	3	12	—	—		
Offensive Trades ...	1	3	1	1		
Common Lodging Houses	1	2	1	1		
Houses let in Lodgings ...	—	—	—	—		
Factories	8	13	3	2		
Workshops	14	6				
Workplaces	9	3				
(Other than Outworkers' Homes)						

Nuisances and defects remedied during the year
(other than those enumerated in the above tabulation):

Over-crowding	...	...	...	1
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	2
Hop-pickers' camps	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—				
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	—
(b) Defective	...	...	...	3
Drainage—				
(a) Re-constructed	...	...	...	2
(b) Repaired	...	...	...	4
(c) Cleansed	...	...	...	33
Cesspools—				
(a) Abolished	...	...	...	2
(b) Repaired	...	...	...	—
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	4
Refuse receptacles	...	...	...	—
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	—
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	3
Yard paving	...	...	...	—
Dampness	...	...	...	4
Roofs and rain water pipes	...	...	...	7
Floors	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings	...	...	...	3
Windows and ventilation	...	...	...	2
Baths, lavatory basins and sinks	...	...	...	81
Water supplies	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	18

Number of premises containing each type of sanitary conveniences in district (approximate)				
W.C.'s.—				
(a) into Drainage system	...	...	...	837
(b) into Cesspools	...	...	...	16
Earth Closets or Privy Middens	...	...	...	Nil
Pail Closets	...	...	...	123

Notices served (a) Statutory, 1; (b) informal, 91.

Number of premises disinfected, 23; number of batches of clothing, etc., disinfected, nil.

The **Bakehouses** (5) and **Dairies** (9) in the Borough were visited during the year, and the minor defects found dealt with.

Slaughter Houses.

There are two registered and no licensed private slaughter houses in the Borough. Three hundred and sixteen visits were paid during the year. Very few defects were found, and those are being remedied. Approximately $11\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of unsound meat was condemned during the year.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Action is taken by the Police.

The **Factories, Workshops and Work-places** were regularly inspected and found to be in satisfactory sanitary condition and well conducted.

Disinfection of Infected Articles.

This is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector. The Council does not possess a steam disinfecter.

Unfit Dwelling-houses.

One hundred and forty-four houses were inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts.

One hundred and sixteen houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. One house was found to be in a state so dangerous, or injurious to health, as to be unfit for human habitation, while 89 other houses were found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. Eighty-six of the defective premises were rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Sanitary Authority, and work is in hand on the others. Two houses were rendered fit by the owners after the making of Closing Orders and the Orders were determined. No demolition orders were made during the year, and none were determined.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the Elementary Schools is satisfactory. There was no unusual outbreak of disease among the scholars in attendance during the year. Their health and physique is quite up to the normal.

Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. H. Kendall assumed duty, vice Mr. E. Evans. Mr. Kendall's work is of a high standard, and I am indebted to him for his unfailing co-operation and assistance in the performance of my duties. A reference to the summary of his report will show the great amount of work he has put in since he has been in the Borough.

PORT AND HAVEN OF SANDWICH.**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1931.**

To the Conservators of the Port and Haven of Sandwich.
Gentlemen,

I have to report as follows for the year 1931:—

A.—Amount of shipping entering the Port during the year 1931.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer	By the Sanitary Inspector			
Steamers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor ...	9	1017	—	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Foreign Sailing ...	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	9	1017	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Steamers ...	37	2627	—	—	—	—	—
Motor ...	98	6217	2	12	1	1	—
Coastwise Sailing ...	23	1380	—	2	—	—	—
Fishing ...							
Total Coastwise	158	10224	2	14	1	1	Nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...	167	11241	2	15	1	1	Nil

B.—Character of Trade of Port.

Passenger traffic, nil.

Cargo traffic.—Principal imports: Petroleum products, cement, grain, timber, sugar. Exports: Nil.

Foreign ports from which vessels arrive:—Finland: Trangsvund, Hamina. Lithuania: Memel. Sweden: Gefle.

Source of Water Supply.

(a) For the Port, Sandwich Town supply (Deep Well).

(b) For shipping, Town supply.

(c) Number of water boats, nil.

Infectious Disease.

No infectious diseases or sickness occurred during the year. Any such case arising would be notified to the Sanitary Inspector and seen by me.

Cases of the notifiable diseases would be removed to the Sanatorium at Eastry by ambulance, and adequate disinfection carried out by the Inspector.

So far no examinations as to the prevalence of Venereal disease have been made among any of the crews arriving.

Any suspected carcasses of rats would be submitted for examination to the County Bacteriological Laboratory at Maidstone, as would any other suspicious material.

C.—No cases of infectious sickness have been landed from visiting vessels during the previous five years.

D.—No cases of infectious sickness were notified as having occurred on any vessel during voyage, nor have any been notified during previous five years.

Measures Against Rodents.

There has been no evidence of any prevalence of rodents, and consequently no special precautions have been taken.

E.F.—No rats were destroyed, either on vessels or in docks, wharves or warehouses during the year.

G.H.—No vessels arrived from plague infected ports during the year.

Hygiene of Crew's Spaces.

J.—Classification of nuisances :

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during 1931	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	14	Nil	Nil	Dampness due to insufficient ventilation
Other Nations	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

Food Inspection.

(1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927 :—

Nil. No articles of food arrive from foreign ports, and sugar by coastwise traffic from London.

(2) Shell-fish.—Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.S.A. :—

Nil. There are no shell-fish beds in the vicinity of this Port.

(3) Number of samples of food examined by :—

(a) Bacteriologist: No samples taken.

(b) Analyst: No samples taken.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. DAY,

Medical Officer of Health.



